

The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,232.

Price 3d.] EDINBURGH,

MONDAY, APRIL 9. 1787.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

NEVER ACTED HERE.
For the BENEFIT of Mrs KEMBLE.
On WEDNESDAY Evening, April 11. 1787.

WILL BE PERFORMED,
A TRAGEDY, called, The
COUNT OF NARBONNE;

OR,
BLEEDING INNOCENCE.

Written by the Hon. Captain JERSON, Author of Braganza, &c. and now performing at the Theatre-Royal, Drury-Lane, with distinguished applause.

New Dresses, Decorations, &c.
Raymond, (Count of Narbonne) Mr KEMBLE;
Austin, (a Priest) Mr SPARKS;
Fabian, Mr BELL;
Thybal, Mr J. BLAND;
Renchild, Mr BLAND, Jun.;
And Theodore, (a Peasant) Mr WOODS.
His First Appearance in that Character.
The Part of Adelaide, Mrs KEMBLE,
Who performed it upwards of Twenty Nights, at the Theatre-Royal, Covent Garden.

Jaqueline, Mrs LA-MASH;
And Hortensia, (Countess of Narbonne) Mrs ROBINSON,
Being her First Appearance in that Character.

In Act V. A Representation of the Inside of a Roman Church, with a Beautiful ALTAR PIECE, and an Image as Large as Life of
ALPHONSO THE GREAT.

Between the Play and Farce, at the request of several persons of Distinction,
Mr WARD and Mr KEMBLE,
(For that Night only)

WILL READ SELECT PASSAGES

From the most approved Authors,
Interpersed with SINGING by Mrs ILIFF
and Mrs KEMBLE.

I. A New Song, written by a Gentleman of Edinburgh,
"See Fair Clorinda," Mrs KEMBLE.

II. Several Beautiful Passages from the Man of Feeling,
(Mr McKenzie), Mr KEMBLE.

III. A Hunting Song, called, "Tally O," Mrs ILIFF.

IV. A Humorous Description of the Canongate Theatre,
(Ferguson), Mr WARD.

V. A Favourite Song in the Gaelic Language, called,
"Oran Gaoil," Mrs KEMBLE.

VI. The first Ever sung ever attempted on any Stage.
The Story of I. E. Foure, Mr KEMBLE.

VII. A Song, "Shepherds I have lost my Love,"
Mrs ILIFF.

The Readings will finish with a Scotch Air,
by Mrs KEMBLE, called,
"On the Green Sedge Bank," &c.

After which, Mr KEMBLE will introduce, to be claimed
by the Owners,

EVERY PERSON'S HOBBY,
And every Man shall know his Own.

AS, FOR EXAMPLE,
The Minister's Hobby—The Beau's Hobby—The
Ladies' Hobby—The Lawyer's Hobby—The
Doctor's Hobby—The Musician's Hobby
The Manager's Hobby—Kemble's
Hobby—And

HONEST SANDY'S HOBBY;

OR,
EDINBURGH REBUILT:

Being the first time these Hobbies were ever introduced
upon this Stage.

To which will be added, (not acted this Season,
A FARCE, called, The

VIRGIN UNMASK'D:

OR
AN OLD MAN TAUGHT WISDOM.

Now performing in London, with universal applause.
Cousin, a Dancing Master, Mr WARD;
Quaver, a Singing Master, Mr LA-MASH;
Goodwill, Mr CHARLERS;
Thomas, Mr BLAND, Jun.
And Blister, a Country Apothecary, Mr WILSON.

The Part of Lucy, the Virgin Unmask'd, Mrs KEMBLE,
Being her first appearance in that Character.

Tickets to be had of Mrs Kemble, No. 3. Shakespeare's
Square.

NEW ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

On THURSDAY next, the 12th of April,

THERE WILL BE

AN ASSEMBLY,

AT THE NEW ROOMS IN GEORGE STREET.

To begin at Seven o'clock.

Tickets, Three Shillings each, to be had at
Mr Spink's Shop, opposite to the Tron Church;
Mr Richard Richardson's, Royal Exchange; and
Messrs. Montgomery and Steele's, Prince's-street.

INVERNESS LIBRARY.

IT is hereby requested, That such persons as have in their
possession BOOKS belonging to the Library of Inverness,
or belonging to Mr Hector Frazer, late Rector of the Gram-
mar School there, will be pleased to send them, without de-
lay, to the Rev. Mr Frazer, one of the ministers of Inverness.
Inverness, March 31. 1787.

Sale of a Patronage.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup in John's Coffee-
house, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 18th May 1787,
between the hours of one and two afternoon.

THE ADVOCATION, DONATION, and HERITABLE
RIGHT of PATRONAGE of the PARISH of St NI-
NIAN's, both parsonage and vicarage, lying in the three of
Stirling.

The Church was declared vacant on the 11th March last.
The stipend, as ascertained by a final decret of modification
and locality, obtained and extracted by the late incumbent,
is four chalders meal, two chalders bear, and 1000 l. Scots
of money, with 90 l. Scots for communion elements. The
manse is commodious, and the glebe, part of which was
lately feued, is supposed to be worth about 15 l. Sterling
a-year.

By the decret of locality, the minister is burdened with
the payment of 600 merks Scots annually to an assistant
pastor, until a new erection shall take place in the parish;
and, on that event happening, the above 600 merks is to go
to the minister of the new erected parish, in all time there-
after, as a part of his stipend.

The upset price is to be 600 l. Sterling.
Articles of sale and title-deeds will be shown by James
Drenner writer in Edinburgh.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

BY DESIRE OF A LADY OF DISTINCTION.

On THURSDAY Evening, April 11. 1787.

WILL BE PERFORMED,
The Celebrated OPERA of

ROBIN HOOD;

OR,
SHERWOOD FOREST.

With New Scenes, Dresses, and Decorations.

To which will be added,
The Pantomime Entertainment of

MOTHER SHIPTON;

OR, THE

POWER OF MAGIC.

Tickets to be had, and Places for the Boxes taken, of Mr
Giles at the Office of the Theatre.

In a few days will be published,
(Price 5 s. in Boards),

BY WILLIAM CREECH,

Handsomely printed in one volume octavo, and embellished
with the Head of the Author, elegantly engraved by
Beugo.

POEMS.

Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect,

BY ROBERT BURNS.

N. B.—As the book is published for the sole benefit of
the Author, it is requested that subscribers will send for their
copies; and none will be delivered without money.

Also this day is published,
By WILLIAM CREECH,

Elegantly printed in two volumes quarto, price 1 l. 16 s.

In Boards,

THE HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN,

From the Revolution in 1688 to the Accession of

George I. in 1714.

Containing a copious and interesting account of the Do-
mestic Occurrences, and of the Military Operations in the
two Confederate Wars; with a View of the State of Europe
from the Peace of the Pyrenæes in 1659.

Translated from the Latin Manuscript of
ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM, Esq; Minister of the Gospel
to the Republic of Venice.

To which is prefixed,

An Introduction, containing an account of the Author
and his Writings.

BY WILLIAM THOMSON, LL. D.

Published by THOMAS HOLLINGBERRY, D. D.

Archdeacon of Chichester.

And Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty, F. R. S. and S. A.
Printed for A. Strahan and T. Cadell in the Strand.

And in a few days, will also be published,
Elegantly printed in one volume quarto,

And illustrated with a Map of the Country, and Plans
of the Sieges and Battles—price 1 l. 6 s. in Boards,

A HISTORY OF THE CAMPAIGNS

Of 1780 and 1781,

In the Southern Provinces of North America.

By Lieut. Colonel TAYLOR,

Commandant of the late British Legion.

Printed for T. Cadell in the Strand.

WINES, &c.

TO be SOLD at public Sale, in a large Cellar in Robert-
son's Close, north of the Infirmary, Edinburgh, on
Thursday the 12th April, the following Articles:

The Sale to begin at Ten o'clock.
100 Dozen RED PORTUGAL WINE.
25 Ditto CLARET.
25 Ditto CHERRY.
50 Ditto LISBON.
7 Ditto MADIERA.
22 Casks BURGUNDY ALE.
100 Dozen Ditto.
3 Casks BROWN STOUT.
20 Dozen Ditto.
8 Hogheads LONDON PORTER.
30 Dozen Ditto.
15 Dozen CYDER.
10 Tierces French WHITE WINE VINEGAR.

A small quantity of OLD RUM, BRANDY, and Col-
logne GIN. Some empty Puncheons and Porter Hogheads,
&c. &c.

SALE OF LANDS

In the County of Linlithgow,

ADJOURNED.

THE Sale of the Lands of EASTER CARRIBBER,
formerly advertised to proceed on Friday the 13th
of April current, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, E-
dinburgh, is ADJOURNED.

Receiver General's Office, Edinburgh,

April 7. 1787.

THE Duties on Houses, Windows, Male and Female
Servants, Horses, Carriages and Carts, for the year
ending, 5th April 1787, being now due, intimation is here-
by made to all liable in payment thereof, That the law re-
quires them to pay the said duties to the respective Collectors,
in their Office; and they are intreated to do so in the course
of this month at farthest; otherwise the Collectors will be
under the disagreeable necessity of levying treble duties from
all who do not pay.

And intimation is also hereby made to all Collectors, That
they must pay over the said duties to the Receiver General
without delay, otherwise prosecutions will be commenced a-
gainst them and their sureties for payment thereof, and that
no allowance will be given for any arrears, unless ultimate di-
ligence is done on or before Whitsunday next.

This intimation is therefore given to all concerned, that
none may pretend ignorance of what the law requires of
them.

Grass Parks and Sand Pit.

TO be LET, in the house of Alexander Stewart, vintner
at Danderhall, upon Friday the 13th day of April cur-
rent, at eleven o'clock forenoon, sundry GRASS PARKS
and SAND PIT at Drum, in the parish of Liberton, and
shire of Edinburgh. Hugh Scott, gardener at Sommerville-
house, will show the grounds.

For particulars, apply to David Forbes, writer in Edin-
burgh.

AT LEITH—FOR HULL,

THE BRIG

ELLIOT,

JOHN CLARK Master,

IS now taking in goods at the
New Quay, Leith, for Hull,
and all places adjacent, and will
fall the 16th instant positively,
wind and weather serving.

For freight and passage, apply
to the master on board, or John
Kay, shipmaster, Leith.

JOHN CLARK, OPTICIAN,

IS now moved to the PARLIAMENT CLOSE, where he
carries on business as formerly.—Begg leave to inform
his Friends and the Public, That besides every article in the
Optical Branch, he has at present on hand, a number of his
late IMPROVED POCKET MICROSCOPES.

TO THE

Nobility, Gentry, and Public in general.

THOMAS BURNET, Proprietor of the Cod Fishing on
the Moray Frith, has now on sale a very large quan-
tity of Barreled Cod, both wholesale and retail, at the very
low price of 2 d. and 4 d. per pound, at his new shop,
the west side of St Andrew's Church, going into the timber
yard, Great George Street, New Town, Edinburgh.

Any family wanting a barrel, or half barrel, or anker, for
their country house, shall have it carefully packed up, and
sent by any carrier, according to their direction; when they
may depend on being served in the same manner, as if pre-
sent. He likewise returns his most sincere and grateful
thanks to the public, for the great encouragement he has
already met with, and hopes for the continuance of their
future favours.

N. B. Expects fresh Salmon on Thursday next, to con-
tinue every week much below the present price. He opens
a shop in the Butchers Market for the convenience of the
City and Public.

Grangemouth, 5th March 1787.

WHEREAS Fifty Bottles of Marine

Acid, called M. A. and numbered, were shipped at
London, on board the Glasgow, one of Carston Shipping
Company's vessels, George Walker master, and were landed
at Carston Wharf 22d May 1782. Twenty of which were
sent to Messrs Mark Stark and Company, Dunfermline, by
order of George Goldie, Esquire. Also, a Phaeton or Chair,
complete, with two wheels, was in August 1782, shipped at
London on board the Paisley, another of said Company's ves-
sels, Walter Duncan master, and landed at Carston Wharf
in the end of said month of August, or beginning of Sep-
tember following. And there has been lying in the said
Company's Warehouse above these eight years, a Basket,
containing a quantity of Gallipots or small Delf Pots, (such
as apothecaries use), without any address or mark upon it.

That as neither the remaining Thirty Bottles of said Ma-
rine Acid, nor the Phaeton, or Basket of Gallipots above
mentioned, have ever been called for, or any orders given a-
gainst them, this is to give public notice, that in case the
same are not claimed on or before the 14th day of April
next, the same will be sold that day at 12 o'clock noon, by
public auction, at Carston Shipping Company's Warehouse,
Grangemouth, in order to pay the freight, warehouse charges,
&c. of said goods.

N. B. The above-mentioned Phaeton was put on board
the Paisley at London, by a person intending to go as pas-
senger, but missed his passage at Gravesend, and was suppo-
sed to have gone on board a Tenth vessel which sailed about
the same time, but was unfortunately lost in her passage
home.

In case of all or any part of the above goods being
claimed, and the sale does not proceed, the same will be
duly advertised.

SCOTTISH DISTILLERY.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

I lately promised a letter upon a question, started
in one of the Edinburgh papers, by a Gentle-
man who seemed to be a little out of humour, and
(as it often happens) disposed to vent his spleen up-
on a wrong object.—He seriously put the question
to the Public, Whether the Distillery has been of
any benefit to Scotland? Whether it does not hurt
our turnip trade, and lower the price of spring grafs?
The Gentleman here alludes to the introduction of
grain, &c. in the feeding of cattle.—With equal
reason he might have asked, Whether wheat did not
hurt oats? Whether turnips did not hurt spring
grafs, and potatoes both? Our increased population,
and the prices of the markets, more than sufficient-
ly prove, that the supplies of food fall short of the
demand; and consequently, whoever encreases the
necessaries of life, is a valuable and useful citizen.
I shall therefore go to the main question.

It will appear to be a circumstance singularly cu-
rious, that as far back as the year 1720, Kerr of
Kerland, who was Captain of the Cameronians at
the Union, and who lived publicly to repent his
conduct upon that occasion, as an atonement for the
wrongs he acknowledges to have done to his country,
most earnestly recommends two branches of bu-
siness to Scotland.—These were the distilling of spi-
rits from grain, and the cotton manufactory.—His
arguments are ingeniously stated, and experience, at
the distance of seventy years, has proved them to be
solid. Perhaps his suggestions were little noticed
at the time; and I dare say, had no share in the
late establishment of these branches of business.

The Convention of Royal Burghs, in the year
1736, circulated a letter in the country, against the
pernicious practice of smuggling. A quotation from
this sensible and patriotic address goes directly to the
point at issue.—"Whilst Flanders was the scene
where numerous armies acted, and when the great-
est part of Europe was engaged in war, which, in
some degree, prevented the culture of the ground,
at the same time that it made a great demand for
grain to fill magazines, the British grain, even of the
meanest kind, was of value; and what remained,
after supplying the home consumption, found vent
abroad. But now the case is strangely altered. The
world is in peace. Countries that were the seat of
war produce corn in abundance. Even France ex-
ports grain to foreign parts with advantage; and, if
the corns of this country cannot meet with a mar-
ket any where upon the Continent, they must be
made use of at home, or perish."

Such was the case in the year 1736. War, soon
newed upon the Continent, afforded a market for
many years afterwards; but now matters are return-
ed to the same, or rather to a much worse situation.
We have had successive bad barley crops; the last

one worst of all in quality. This part of our grain
was unfit for the use of the brewery; and in conse-
quence, the brewers in and about Edinburgh have
been obliged to import near the whole they have
used.

Now, supposing we had no Distillery, what must
happen? Our people would be under the sad neces-
sity of sending their barley to the Distilleries of
England or Holland. What price could be expect-
ed but the meanest one? And even from that price,
freight, commissions, insurance and other charges must
be deducted, amounting to a fifth part of the value at
least. It is needless to make suppositions in this case.
Ireland at present has no Distilleries of any mag-
nitude or consequence. They have found it neces-
sary, of late, to raise more barley than usual; and
that barley, especially the last crop, happened to be
much of the same quality as our own; that is, ill
got, soft, and raw. They have, therefore, been ob-
liged to throw great quantities of it into this coun-
try at all disadvantages. It is Irish barley that the
Distillers on the west coast, both of England and
Scotland, have been chiefly supplied with. Scotland,
then, by means of her Distillery, secures the Land-
ed Interest against the heavy loss which it behoved
them otherwise to suffer. The Distiller can, in no
case, import when he can be served at home. It
was necessity that forced the importation after the
last harvest. The best part of the new crop was un-
fit for use. It was too raw for shipping, and too
soft for grinding. Care and good keeping has now
corrected these bad qualities, and it is now going
off apace. All concerned should also remember, that
until July last, when the Distillery was restored, al-
most the whole crop lay in the farmers hands, and
that it afterwards sold for good prices. Had there
been no importation in the beginning of this winter,
both the Brewery and Distillery of Scotland must
have stopped. The Distillery might have been re-
sumed in time, but not the Brewery, which must,
during the whole of the present year, depend upon
English grain. A small Distillery may stand, and
go on again; a great one cannot, because of the
stock of cattle on hand, and other circumstances at-
tending a great and complex manufactory.

The bad quality of the last crop has certainly
proved of great detriment to this country. But it
is most inconsiderate and irrational to charge the
Distillery with the fault, or to betray that spleen or
impatience which some persons have done, because
they did not instantly find such a market and such a
price for their grain as they expected.

The Distillers are at this moment giving ev-
ery preference to the growth of this part of the
kingdom, which is consistent with the existence of
their trade.

If it unfortunately should again happen, that the
barley of England shall be remarkably good, and
that of Scotland remarkably bad, must not the price
of the latter be doubly affected by the misfortune?
And, is it reasonable to expect or demand either the
usual consumpt, or the usual price in such a situa-
tion? A moment's reflection will evince, that were
it not for the Distillery, matters would have been
infinitely worse than they are. The barley of this
country, as the Convention letter expresses it, ha-
ving no market at home nor abroad must have peris-
hed, or be sold at a price next to nothing. It were
greatly to be wished, that our Farmers would do
themselves the justice of altering their present me-
thod of culture of barley. In place of leaving that
business as the last of their work, and running it of-
ten far into the season, they ought to sow as early
as possible, in order to avoid the wet uncertain har-
vest which the north part of this island has for some
time experienced. The English farmer, on the o-
ther hand, trusts not even to his happier climate.
He sows early in order to reap in safety. Unless a
salutary alteration of this kind be adopted, the
Scottish grain will entirely lose the advantage of our
domestic Brewery. Every body knows that if grain
is once heated, and springs in the field, it never will
malt. Grain in this situation comes also under great
disadvantages to the Distillery. It is incapable of
being made use of by itself, but must have a consi-
derable mixture of perfect malt to make it work.
Hence it is evident that an importation becomes too
often indispensable to insure the consumpt even of
our own produce.

Having given this hint to the farmer, I beg leave
to conclude with a few words for the consideration
of both themselves and their masters; they are ta-
ken verbatim from the letter to the Convention al-
ready quoted. At that time there was no importa-
tion of barley into Scotland.—There were no great
Distillers to take it off, and no trade in spirits.—The
purpose of the letter was no other than to recom-
mend the establishment of a domestic Distillery, in
order to supply a market for our barley, and to re-
commend the preference of home-made spirits to the
contraband brandy and gin. The evils complained
of are, it seems, old and rooted ones.

"It is astonishing that gentlemen and farmers
have not sooner discovered the source of the
fortunes they have so long complained of, and
on the contrary, they have often, in spite of
common sense, put themselves on the side
of smugglers, and employed their servants, their
sle, and their carriages, in securing and
through the country these very commodities
destroyed the value of their own, and in
years annihilated at least one third part of
their rent."

DISTILLATION.

LLOYD LIST.—April 6.

A Noutward-bound vessel, name not known, is lost off Barfley Island; a parcel of blue velvets in casks, Manchester chiques, and wheelbarrows, are drove on shore, with one of her lower and top masts.

The Christiana Septimus, Wemy's, was well at Penang Straights of Malacca, the 22d of September, with two-thirds of her cargo on board, and expected to sail in about six weeks for India.

Captain Smith, of the Four Brothers, arrived at Falmouth from Zint, spoke the Success, Adams, and Britannia, Pauline, for Newfoundland, in the Straights of Gibraltar, on the 14th ult. all well.

Captain Cropper, of the Quaker, arrived at Liverpool, left the Mercury, St. field, with 300 barrels of oil, and Hope, Edgar, with 200 barrels ditto, at Falkland's Islands, the 2d of December. The Sophia, Clark, sailed from Falkland's Islands the beginning of October, with 450 barrels of oil for the coast of Brazil.

The William, ———, from Musquito Shore to London, was lost on the bar of Black River the beginning of January last.

Captain Ruden, of the Fortune, arrived in the river from Catalonia, spoke the Harry, Liddle, from Liverpool to Madeira, on the 23d ult. in lat. 42. long. 22. all well.

Le Maréchal De Castries, Bidard, from L'Orient, touched at Madagascar, and sailed the 18th of September for Pondicherry, all well.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

WEDNESDAY, April 4.

Read a second time, and committed, Faulkner's Divorce Bill.

Read a third time, and passed, several public and private bills. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, April 4.

COMMERCIAL TREATY AND CONSOLIDATION BILL. (Continued from our last.)

Mr Dempster rose after Mr Jolliffe, (whose speech appeared in our last,) and said, that he had voted for the Treaty, because that part of it which respected the exportation and importation of linens would be advantageous to a very important branch of the Scots manufacture, but by an event in another kingdom (Ireland), he was afraid that advantage would be done away. He had seen in the public papers, which were the only channel of information he had on the subject, that the Irish had not adopted the rate of duties specified in the Treaty, but that they had considerably lowered them, which would give them a decided superiority over the branch in Scotland; he therefore hoped that some provision would be made for putting the Scots manufacture upon the same footing with the Irish.

Sir James Johnston expressed some degree of astonishment at the objections advanced at that stage of the business. He had been induced to believe, that this would be a day of jubilee, as the *five gentlemen and five ladies* would have some assurances of obtaining their *fineries* from France at cheaper rates; the *Bishops* would be enabled to purchase their *lawn sleeves* more moderately; and the reduced prices of *wines* would be very agreeable both to the electors, the elected, and the community at large. — Sir James kept the House in a roar of laughter.

Mr Fox rose. It was not his intention, he said, to enter at large into the consideration of a subject which had been already so ably and so fully discussed in its various stages; and although he had discharged his duty in giving his sentiments on it at great length, yet in its last stage he could not suffer it to pass in silence, as he had yet heard nothing in favour of it that had overturned his opinions, or made any impression on his mind. Convinced as he was, that a Commercial Treaty with France would be destructive of the political glory, and ruinous to the political interests of Great Britain, he could not but feel the importance of the subject, and though his arguments on it had by some been called superfluous and romantic, yet the truth of them pressed more strongly on his conviction than ever. When he had argued, that from similar causes, similar effects were to be expected, it was *superstition*; and when he mentioned such an old-fashioned system as the preservation of the balance of power, it was treated as a mere *romantic idea*. But if he was not much misinformed, the consequences of that romantic idea were already visible. If report spoke true, France, in her negotiations with other powers, had begun to assume a loftier tone, symptoms of which had been visible from the very moment that she felt herself secure in the commercial alliance of Great Britain. But as it was not his intention to dwell on a subject on which ministers from their situation were much better informed than he could be, he would leave it to the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Pitt), to discuss if he pleased.

With respect to what an Hon. Gentleman behind him (Mr Dempster) had observed, as to the article of linen, he had heard there was some misunderstanding; and what was formerly supposed to be the construction of the Treaty on that article, was now differently understood by both. This was a bad omen, and augured ill of the good faith of the negotiation. Persecution, certainly, was none of the attributes of the Treaty; and he was afraid the loose wording of it would be productive of much future dissension. But there was one part of the Treaty, which, in his opinion, had not been thoroughly considered, and that was the 7th and 11th articles, respecting the wines of Spain. He could have wished that the construction of those articles had formed part of the letter of the Treaty, and not been left to the interpretation of a minister of France, or of England.

By our former Treaty with Spain, we are bound to admit her produce on the footing of the most favoured nation. By the Methuen Treaty, the wines of Portugal are only to pay two-thirds of the duty on those of France. Portugal then becomes the *gens amicitissima*, and we must admit Spanish wines at the same duty, otherwise we violate the spirit of the Treaty.—From which he argued, that as the words of the Treaty were not confined to *wines*, we were also bound to receive every other article, the produce or manufacture of Spain, on the terms of the most favoured nation; and that it even was not in our power to lower the duties where high duties did exist, or to take off prohibitions where prohibitions did exist, from the manufactures of France,

without adopting similar measures with regard to those of Spain.

It appeared to him, therefore, to be extremely unwise and impolitic to have entered into a Commercial Treaty with France, till we had previously made some arrangement with Spain and Portugal, so as to have modelled with more precision our demands on France; and it appeared equally absurd that Spain should enjoy a boon in consequence of our Treaties with France and Portugal, without our receiving the smallest return for it. He expressed his satisfaction on the measure which had been adopted for lowering the duties on Portugal wines; and that he had recommended it previous to the passing the French Treaty, he hoped it would still have the same effect, in shewing Portugal that in every situation we will preserve our national faith, and the spirit of our Treaties.

With regard to the Consolidation System, with which this bill had been connected, he trusted no man who disapproved of the Treaty would by that consideration be deterred from giving his vote, because it would involve in it a rejection of a measure of which every man approved; it could be renewed by itself, and in that shape receive the sanction of the House. He concluded with declaring his opinion to be decidedly hostile to the bill, so far as it respected the Commercial Treaty specifically, and that he should give his vote against it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose. He said, that as the subject on which the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr Fox) had now argued had been already amply discussed, he did not perceive the necessity of troubling the House with any particular reply; but as there were some remarks of the Right Honourable Gentleman which deserved notice, he could not avoid saying a word or two in as brief a manner as possible. The Right Honourable Gentleman's observations with respect to Ireland, he considered were not just. He stated generally, that the duties to be levied in consequence of this Treaty on articles in which Great Britain and Ireland were relatively concerned, were in such a proportion as not to affect the trade of either in favour of the other.

With regard to the Gentleman's arguments on the 7th and 11th articles, wherein he endeavoured to prove that it was not their construction that we should be at liberty to reduce the duties on Spanish wines one third lower than those imported from France, he could only say that it was the agreement of the French Ministry that we should have this liberty; and this he conceived far superior to any construction; for this might be erroneous, but an acknowledgment was clear and decided.

Mr Fox said in reply, that although it was said by the Right Hon. Gentleman that such was the acknowledgments of the French Ministry, yet what related to an article of Treaty should be ascertained and understood from writing; for if any removal of the Ministry of either country should happen, there would remain no authority and evidence of such being the intention of these articles. This might occasion disputes and differences in future, that might be very prejudicial to that peace and prosperity which was pretended the principle of this Treaty was meant to establish between the two kingdoms.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer answered, there could exist no such danger; for should a removal or change of Ministers happen in either country, by referring to the office where such acknowledgments were always to be found, they would be able to satisfy themselves of that which the French Ministry had made to this Court on this subject. He could therefore see not the least cause for such apprehension of future differences on this subject.

Mr Sheridan alleged, that the mode adopted by the Right Hon. Gentleman, in answering the arguments of his Right Hon. friend, were such as might always be in his power while he was in a situation of availing himself of cabinet secrecy. He thought it would, however, have been but decent to have admitted a little more leisure for considering a subject of such magnitude. He observed, the popularity of the measure had by no means answered the expectations of its abettors. He admitted that the manufacturers had not been clamorous. But every man of common sense could easily account for their silence. The treaty would ease them of the goods they had forestalled, at least in some degree. It was also equally obvious, that this immediate advantage operated as a bribe, and they were blinded to the certainty of future evil by present advantage. Much as an Hon. Baronet in his eye, Sir James Johnston, pleased him by the frequent ebullitions of his Lacedemonian eloquence, he did not allow his conclusion to be founded in the premises he laid down. He owned we should have cheaper wines, cheaper gewgaws, and cheaper fineries in abundance; but this cheapness was the very thing which above all others he dreaded. We were losing by hasty strides all our distinctions as Englishmen, and he severely deprecated the universality of a practice which he observed was daily gaining ground. One effect of this inauspicious treaty, and which gave much real concern was, that it had already created a kind of indifference, or rather a quarrelling sort of jealousy between Great Britain and Ireland. Instead of regarding each other with mutual satisfaction, confidence, and dependence, they looked aloof on each other, and seemed equally intent on directing their attentions to France. He meant, therefore, soon, he hoped, after the holidays, to move a proposition on this particular. And he trusted he should be able to convince the honourable gentleman, that if it was not absolutely necessary to postpone the present measure on that account, the Irish nation was at least deserving more consideration than it seemed to be the disposition of the present Government to give it.

Mr Dempster gave his reasons for voting against the bill. The conditions he had proposed had not been granted. To all his requisitions, and he thought all of them abundantly reasonable, the Right Hon. Gentleman had been silent. He should therefore vote against the bill.

A division then took place, and the bill passed by

Ayes	119
Noes	43

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, April 5.

At half after three, the Lord Chancellor took his seat, and after prayers by the Bishop of Lincoln, his Majesty's Commission was read for passing several bills. The Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lord Sydney, have taken their seats in their robes, the Speaker of the Commons attended, when the Royal Assent was given to Sir John Skynner's Annuity bill; the Falkener Divorce bill; the bill for repairing county gaols, and to eight road and inclosure, and one Naturalization bill.

Earl Bathurst reported the Foley Divorce bill, with several amendments; to which the House agreed.

Several other private bills were read a second time, and committed for Monday se'nnight.

Lord Newhaven brought up a private bill, for the exchange and settlement of lands, and the same was read a first time.—The House continued in waiting for above half an hour, for the Consolidation bill; when Mr Pitt, accompanied by Messrs Rose, Steele, Pye, Gilbert, &c. brought up the said bill. Upon the motion of Lord Sydney, the same was a first time read.—Ordered to be read a second time on Thursday the 19th inst.

Adjourned to Monday se'nnight.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, April 5.

Black Rod desired the attendance of the Speaker at the bar of the House of Lords, to hear his Majesty's Commission read, previous to the passing of such bills as were ready for the Royal Assent. The Speaker and several Members went up. On their return,

A petition was presented from Sir Thomas Beccor, and several electors of the city of Norwich, complaining of an undue return of the Hon. Mr Hobart, at the late election in that place.

Mr Steele moved, that the House do adjourn to Tuesday the 17th instant, which was agreed to; and the House adjourned accordingly.

LONDON, —April 6.

Yesterday, being Maunday Thursday, at twelve o'clock his Majesty's annual bounty of bread, beef, fish, &c. was distributed in Whitehall Chapel to 47 poor persons, men and women. In the afternoon divine service was performed by the Rev. Dr Pierce, and another distribution took place by the Rev. Dr Vincent, Sub Almoner. First, shoes and stockings. A full anthem followed from Psalm the 14th.—Dr Arnold—"Blessed is he that considereth the poor." Woollen and linen cloth was next distributed. After another full anthem was performed from Psalm the 61st, "Oh Lord grant the King,"—Child; the purses of silver pence, two-pences, &c. were then handed round; after which a trio anthem was performed by Mr Sale, Dr Ayrton, and one of the children of the choir. These acts of benevolence, which have been established for centuries, afford a mind, fraught with sensibility, very sublime ideas of the beneficent practices which the monarchs of this country were anciently accustomed to.

Prince Edward is to have the eleventh regiment of dragoons, late General Gage's.

Yesterday, by the advice of Dr Warren, Lord North set out for Walmer Castle, accompanied by Colonel North and his Lady.

Wednesday morning Mr Adams, the American Ambassador, received dispatches at his house in Grosvenor Square from New York, by the way of France. This is the fourth packet from Congress in the course of three months.

The Minister, it is whispered, will produce the Budget, as it is vulgarly termed, immediately after the Easter Holidays.

In aid of the revenues of the current year, Mr Pitt means to bring in a bill, immediately after the recess, for the better regulation of the window-tax. At present this tax is much evaded by the *continuation of one window*—but the intended bill will go to alter the present mode of *taxation by windows*, and make it payable by *measurement*—which salutary alteration, it is computed, will increase that tax one third at least.

Other taxes are about to be rendered equally productive by new modifications.

The Minister has it in contemplation to farm the post-horse duty, in the manner that turnpike tolls (the nearest possible circumstance to it) are farmed.

We are credibly informed there will be neither loan nor taxes. The Bank supply three millions on Exchequer at three per cent. Why the Minister prefers this mode to a loan, arises from a variety of circumstances having operated against the taxes, in consequence of the Commercial Treaty, and channels of trade fluctuating; he therefore proposes to give them a fair trial this year, when the most sanguine expectations are formed of their productiveness.

Friday se'nnight Mr Pitt will open his Budget in the House of Commons. He will then bring forward several regulations in the horse act; by which frauds will be prevented, and the tax made more productive. It is said there will be a Lottery.

Mr Minchin gave notice on Wednesday in the House of Commons, that he meant shortly to suggest a proposition relative to the penal laws.

The bill for reforming the Magistracy of Scotland is to be brought forward soon after the recess. A committee of gentlemen from the several towns are now on their way to London, to confer with the Minister, and such members as are inclined to favour the plan, which, indeed, taken in every view, and considered in all its lights, must meet with the support of every Englishman, who feels the advantages of those freedoms which the Scotch, till lately, have too tamely surrendered. *Lord Packet.*

The following are verbatim copies of the Resolutions of the Committee, agreed to by the House of Commons on Tuesday last, and which are referred to a Secret Committee, to draw up Articles of Impeachment therefrom, against Warren Hastings, Esq; and to report them to the House; on which a vote of impeachment will take place. The late

Governor General will then be taken into the custody of the Sergeant at Arms, and afterwards, by order of the House of Lords, delivered over to the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

Resolved, "That this Committee, having considered the third article of the charge of high crimes and misdemeanors against Warren Hastings, Esq; late Governor General of Bengal, and examined evidence thereupon, is of opinion, that there is ground for impeaching the said Warren Hastings, Esq; of high crimes and misdemeanors, upon the matter of the said article."

Resolved, "That this Committee, having considered the fourth article of the said charge, and examined evidence thereupon, is of opinion, that there is ground for impeaching the said Warren Hastings, Esq; of high crimes and misdemeanors, upon the matter of the said article."

Resolved, "That this Committee, having considered the 5th article of the said charge, and examined evidence thereupon, is of opinion, that there is ground for impeaching the said Warren Hastings, Esq; of high crimes and misdemeanors, upon the matter of the said article."

Resolved, "That this Committee, having considered the 7th, 10th, 11th, and 12th articles of the said charge, and examined evidence thereupon, is of opinion, that there is ground for impeaching the said Warren Hastings, Esq; of high crimes and misdemeanors, upon the matter of the said articles, so far as the same relate to the conduct of the said Warren Hastings respecting the contract for bullocks in September 1779, and for opium in May 1781, and respecting the allowances paid to Sir Eyre Coote, and charged on the Vazier of Oude, and so far as the said articles respect the agency in 1777, and the contract in 1779, for victualling the garrison of Fort William, granted to John Bell, Esq; and the agency for the supply of rice, granted to James Peter Auriol, Esq; in 1780."

Resolved, "That this Committee, having considered the twenty-second article of the said charge, and examined evidence thereupon, is of opinion, that there is ground for impeaching the said Warren Hastings, Esq; of high crimes and misdemeanors, upon the matter of the said article."

Resolved, "That this Committee, having considered the eighth article of charge of high crimes and misdemeanors against Warren Hastings, Esq; late Governor General of Bengal, and examined evidence thereupon, is of opinion, that there is ground for impeaching the said Warren Hastings, Esq; of high crimes and misdemeanors upon the matter of the said article."

Mr Pitt, Mr Dundas, and Mr Grenville were invited to become Members of the Committee appointed to prepare the articles of impeachment against Mr Hastings, but declined it, as likely to take up more of their time than they could conveniently spare from their public and official duties.

Yesterday Mr Burke, as Chairman, and the rest of the Committee, went down to the India House, and sat in the room appointed them, for the examination of books and papers, &c. relative to the Impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors, now preparing against Warren Hastings, Esq.

The Committee above-mentioned, is a Committee of secrecy;—any five of the nineteen form a Board, and they have power to sit for the transaction of business, during the ordinary adjournments of the House.

The following is a correct copy of the paper read by Major Scott, on Tuesday, as from Mr Hastings.

"Though it might be deemed presumption in me to declare any wish or expectation concerning the mode in which the House of Commons may, in its wisdom or justice, determine to proceed in the prosecution of the enquiry into my conduct, now depending before them; yet as it has been reported, that many gentlemen, Members of that Honourable Assembly, who have not chosen to give their constant attendance on the Committee held on this business, have expressed their determination of opposing the general question of impeachment, when it shall be brought before the collective body of the House; I hope I may, without irregularity, or the imputation of disrespect, intimate my sense of such a determination, both as it may respect that question, and the claim which I conceive I possess to attendance on the question, upon the Report, which in the due order of the business will precede it."

"I presume, that in the present examination of my public conduct, there are two leading, and, as it appears to me, exclusive objects, of equal and reciprocal obligation; namely, that justice may be done to the nation in the redress or punishment of wrongs, which it may be eventually proved that it has sustained by my acts; and that justice may be done to an individual, who may be eventually proved to have been wronged by unfounded accusations, and who even thinks that he has a claim to the applause of his country, for those very acts which have been drawn into crimination against him."

"If it shall be resolved by the Honourable House of Commons to agree to the report of the Committee, that is to say, if it shall be resolved that there is ground for impeaching me for High Crimes and Misdemeanors, on the charges on which the Committee have already passed that decision, I presume, that the resolution for the impeachment ought to follow of course, as the only means which can satisfy the justice of the nation in the supposition of my guilt, or clear my character in the supposition of my innocence."

"With regard to the first of these conclusions, I have no claim; but for the last, I may, in common with the means of the subjects of this realm, assert my right to the benefit and protection of its laws; and I trust that the Honourable House of Commons, which has ever been considered as the guardian and protector of the laws, will not suffer my name to be branded with the foulest and blackest imputations upon their records, without allowing me, at the same time, the only legal means of effacing them, by transferring them for trial to the House of Peers in the form of an impeachment."

"To this opinion I humbly beg leave to add my

quest, and which I have of the inde-
pendence of the
High Crimes and
misdemeanors, the bene-
ficial trial for
the conduct of
the House of
Commons in his
justice and gra-
titude has rend-
ered after
Public trust
the speaks tru-
th and whole fo-
There are
fortunes, unit-
and Mr Hasting-
60,000 l. Co-
retary, and b-
Of remarka-
some note, the
rium cum sh-
three years in
yond praise or
Lord Corn-
materially affe-
en find their w-
absolutely serv-
they cannot pre-
ent security
opportunity.
By a priva-
this town from
received the
departure of
"That Tippi-
mis had been
had just come
fil carnage en-
on the field of
carily."—No
Swallow ment-
in thinking a
The same le-
pertaining abili-
force is as m-
as by the admi-
The affidavit
for their nat-
sheries, ough-
ty, and be an-
our part. A
just laid down
45 guns, each
draw much le-
the old plan,
expeditions,
to improve-
be conceived;
and they have,
of the best En-
tation would
nure country
An edict ha-
permitting the
had pieces o-
manufactured
fee from any
1788.
The French
on array, dated
Faire Dubasq-
felling a metal,
purpose of bot-
for a metallic
and ships botto-
or decay.
The above
Grand Monar-
their sheathing
tyed by way
new treaty of
have been allo-
The plan of
land, seems n-
a land-tax, an-
nual.
The efficacy
to be apparen-
tion of *Far*
to be appointe-
duty; and if
fant to the En-
the varieties of
Tuesday last
and Deputy C-
the year enfur-
Edward D-
Mark Wesley-
And on W-
ty-four Direc-
were chosen:
Sam. Beache-
Daniel Booth-
Roger Buelm-
Sam. Bolanque-
Lyde Browne-
Richard Clay-
William Cook-
Becknell Cook-
William Ever-
Peter Gaultier-
Daniel Giles-
T. Scott Jack-
Beeton Long-
Wednesday
East India H-

quest, and it is the only request, or application which I have hitherto permitted myself to make to the individual Members of the House on the subject of this business, that if it shall be resolved on report, that there is ground to charge me with High Crimes and Misdemeanors, they will afford the benefit of their votes, though united with the benefit of my prosecutors, that I may be brought to trial for the same."

Whatever may be the event of the enquiry into the conduct of Mr Hastings in the East, his conduct in England bears all the marks of a secure confidence in his own rectitude of principle, and in the justice and gratitude of his country, for the services he has rendered it by preserving one arm of the empire, after the other was loosed off.

Public rumour is but a lying jade at best; but if she speaks true, there are four gentlemen in England whose fortunes are,

Impey	£. 500,000
Middleton	500,000
Hughes	500,000
Cuthbert	500,000
£. 2,000,000	

There are two brothers of the Cuthberts, whose fortunes, united, amount to the above 500,000 £.—Mr Hastings, by all accounts, cannot muster 10,000 £. Cuthbert was Sir Edward Hughes's Secretary, and by birth an Aberdonian.

Of remarkable circumstances attending families of some note, there are few things to honourable as the *eternum cum signitate* of old Mr Thornton—with three sons in Parliament, and a family character beyond praise or censure.

Lord Cornwallis has issued an order which will materially affect the gentlemen recruits who too often find their way into India—it is, that they shall absolutely serve the term for which they enlisted, if they cannot produce two substitutes, and find sufficient security for their return to England by the first opportunity.

By a private letter received by a gentleman in this town from a Black merchant in Madras, who received the dispatches only four hours before the departure of the Swallow packet, we are informed, "That Tipoo Saib and the Maharras, whose armies had been watching each other for some time, had just come to an action, in which the most dreadful carnage ensued—Tipoo having lost 12,000 men on the field of battle, beside the total route of his cavalry."—None of the other private letters by the Swallow mention this circumstance, but most agree in thinking a battle was inevitable.

The same letter pays the greatest eulogium to the governing abilities of Mr Hastings, and that his absence is as much regretted by the country powers, as by the administration in Bengal.

The assiduity, with which the French are increasing their navy, and promoting their commerce and fisheries, ought to rouse the attention of this country, and be an incitement to similar exertions, on our part. Amongst other efforts, there are now just laid down at Brest no less than eight ships, of 45 guns each, of a new construction; they will draw much less water than a 32-gun frigate, upon the old plan, go as near the wind, and be equally expeditious. Their attention to their marine, and to improvement in naval architecture, is hardly to be conceived; they spare no expense in experiments, and they have, unfortunately for us, picked up some of the best English shipwrights, whose pecuniary situation would not permit them to remain in their native country.

An edict has been issued by the King of France, permitting the importation into Paris of eight thousand pieces of muslin, of every quality whatever, manufactured by the French East India Company, free from any duties, until the first of January 1788.

The French King, on the 27th March, published an arret, dated 20th February, granting to the Sieur Faur Dubasquet the sole privilege of making and selling a metal, which he manufactures to answer the purpose of bottoming ships instead of copper; also, for a metallic varnish to be used in covering the same, and ships bottoms, which prevents every kind of rust or decay.

The above is another proof of the good will the Grand Monarque bears this nation, from whence all their sheathing copper used to be smuggled, or conveyed by way of Flanders and Holland; by the new treaty of commerce, the exportation of it would have been allowed.

The plan of reciprocity between France and England, seems now to be perfected—they are to adopt a land-tax, and we are to establish Farmers General.

The efficacy of the French Treaty begins already to be apparent. The first fruits of it are the institution of *Farmers General*.—A farmer General is to be appointed for the collection of the post-horse duty; and if this Gallic fashion shall be found pleasant to the English palate, it is to be extended to all the varieties of our imposts.

Tuesday last came on the election of a Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, for the year ensuing, when

Edward Dares, Esq; was chosen Governor, and Mark Weiland, Esq; Deputy Governor.

And on Wednesday came on the election of twenty-four Directors, when the following Gentlemen were chosen:

Sam. Beauchamp, Esq;	Job Matthew, Esq;
Daniel Booth, Esq;	Richard Neave, Esq;
Roger Boetlin, Esq;	Joseph Nutt, Esq;
Sam. Bosanquet, Esq;	Isaac Osborne, Esq;
Lyle Browne, Esq;	Edward Payne, Esq;
Richard Clay, Esq;	George Peters, Esq;
William Cooke, Esq;	William Snell, Esq;
Bicknell Coney, Esq;	P. Isaac Thulluston, Esq;
William Ewer, Esq;	God. Thornton, Esq;
Peter Gauslen, Esq;	Brooke Watson, Esq;
Daniel Giles, Esq;	and Alderman.
T. Scott Jackson, Esq;	J. Whitmore, jun. Esq;
Deilton Long, Esq;	

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, Leadenhall-street, which sat late,

for the purpose of settling the accounts previous to the annual election on Wednesday next.

Wednesday Mr Bowes was admitted to bail, before Sir William Henry Ashurst, himself in ten thousand pounds, and two sureties in five thousand each. The bail are Mr Wilson, Mr Bowes's solicitor, and Mr Grettton.

Extract of the Calcutta Chronicle of the 19th October, 1786.

"On Sunday morning the Nabob Muzaffer Jung (Mahomed Reza Cawn) arrived in town from Moorshadabad, and paid his respects to the Right Hon. the Governor General. He was complimented with a salute of eleven guns, and otherwise distinguished in a manner suited to his character.—The following morning Lord Cornwallis returned the visit of the Nabob, who yesterday, we learn, dined with his Lordship at the Government-house."

Extract of a private letter, dated Paris, March 25.

"On the 23d inst. the son of the Emperor of Cochin-China was presented to his Majesty by the Maréchal de Castries. The princely child is in his 7th year; he fell on his knees before the King, who took him up in his arms, whilst two of the child's relations laid prostrate with their foreheads to the ground. He had in his train three pages, and next to him stood the Missionary Bishop, who accompanied him to France. The young Prince staid at Court the whole day, and made himself a welcome guest. He is much more graceful in his deportment than is customary at his tender years. His dress consists of a loose muslin robe, covered with a kind of a mantle of gold tissue. It appears from the account given by the Prince's followers, that the usurper of the sovereignty is the collector of the customs and taxes. The dethroned Emperor has retired to the remotest part of his dominions towards the sea. There the unfortunate monarch, who has not yet completed his 30th year, defends himself at the head of a handful of truly subjects who have followed his fortunes. He has, it is said, proudly rejected all assistance offered to him by the Dutch and English, the Bishop above mentioned having persuaded him to place no confidence but on his Most Christian Majesty."

The House of Commons, on Monday, in a Committee of Supply, voted the following sums:

18,574	13s. 10d.	to make good deficiency of Annuity Fund 1758.
127,796	19	3½—ditto 1778.
35,039	13	5½—ditto 1779.
184,234	3	2½—ditto 1780.
11,235	5	1½—ditto 1782.
292,448	14	7½—ditto 1783.
532,652	18	4—ditto 1784 and 1785.
233,410	6	7½—to make good deficiency of commutation tax.
172,776	12	6—for reduced officers of land forces and marines.
223	7	6—for allowances to reduced horse guards.
55,992	10	0 } for reduced officers of American
4,907	10	0 } forces.
3,422	21	8—on account of officers late in the service of the States General.
172,525	15	10—for Chelsea Hospital.
11,812	8	6—for pensions to officers widows.
3,253	11	0½—for the difference between British and Irish establishment.
465,117	19	11—for extraordinary of the army.

PRICE OF STOCKS, APRIL 6.

Bank Stock, shut.	India Bonds, 37 s. 3 d. 3 s.
New 4 per cent. 1777, shut.	South Sea Stock, —
5 per cent. Ann. 1785, 112½	Old S. S. Ann. shut.
2½	New ditto, —
3 per cent. red. shut.	3 per cent. 1777, —
3 per cent. com. 76½ a 76 a 3.	New Navy and Vict. Bills, 2½
3 per cent. 1746, —	per cent. disc.
Long Ann. shut.	Exch. Bills, —
20 Years Short Ann. 1777, —	Prizes, 1½ disc.
shut.	Bank for April, —
30 Years Ann. 1778, shut.	India for April, —
India Stock, shut.	Consols for May, 76½
3 per cent. India Ann. shut.	

WIND AT DEAL, APRIL 5. N. E.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, April 6.

"The House of Commons have adjourned till after the holidays; and the members in general have an opportunity of placing themselves after the fatigue of public business; but it is far otherwise with the Committee appointed to draw up the charge of impeachment against Mr Hastings, who, on account of its length, will be hard put to it to get it prepared against the meeting of the House on Tuesday se'night. They sit this morning for the third time at the East India House, for the purpose of the convenience it affords them of resorting to a variety of books and papers, which serve to supply the chasms in those laid on the table of the House of Commons. The members most active in this part of the business are, Mr Burke, Mr Francis, and Sir James Erskine.

"While the public anxiety is raised so high as to the event of Mr Hastings's trial, that gentleman is said to have very little about it. The impeachment of the Commons, after all, is nothing more than a *presentment* of a Grand Jury, a complaint, or series of charges, against Mr Hastings, on which the House of Lords are ultimately and alone to decide, and in what sort of way may not be, perhaps, the hardest thing in the world to be guessed at.

"The Minister's intention, on the Friday after the holidays, of proposing to have the duty on post-horses *fanned*, is likely to produce much altercation, as this French mode of managing the tax will not fail to cause a more than ordinary alarm, especially as this is meant merely as an experiment; and, in case of its being successful, to be followed by farming out other branches of the revenue. The Cabinet are said to be much divided on the subject, and a violent opposition is expected to the measure."

We are assured by some of the nearest relations of Sir Alexander Sinclair of Dunbar, that the account of his death insert in our paper of the 5th inst. copied from a London paper, is without any proper authority, they having received no intelligence of his death, nor so far as they have been able to learn has any person in this country received such intelligence. Sir Alexander Sinclair had an uncle John Sinclair, who married several years ago in the Island of Jamaica, and had children; he or his eldest son would succeed to the title in case of the death of Sir Alexander, in preference to Benjamin Sinclair of Stimpster, who was only a grand-uncle.

April 4. Died at Easter Leith, Mrs Elizabeth Kjaelsch of Leith Leith, daughter of Sir James Kinloch of that ilk, Baronet.

On Thursday the 5th current, died here, Mrs Baird elder of Newbyth.

Saturday, was buried in the Chapel of Ease Church Yard, Dr Robert Hamilton, Professor of Divinity.

To this family the Church of Scotland is chiefly indebted, for that liberality of sentiment, and spirit of moderation, for that rational piety, and correctness of taste, which have for two generations instructed the nation, and delighted mankind.

Under the Father, studied most of those veterans in his service, who, crowned with the unfading laurels of righteousness, are now venerated as the oracles of the age.

Under the Son, were educated the present race of Teachers, who, with increasing splendour, support the glory of our constitution, and, by their vigorous exertions in the cause of religion, command the love and admiration of a virtuous and a grateful people.

During the long period in which these amiable men superintended the study of Divinity in this University, their names were never mentioned but with reverence and honour. In their public character, superior to prejudice, and the spirit of a party, they gave their opinions with that candour and meekness, which at once convinced the understanding, and engaged the affections. Unsolicited, they offered their patronage and protection to friendless merit. With congenial ardour, they encouraged the first efforts of imagination, made allowances for its wanderings, and were listened to, not as judges, but friends.

Unambitious of fame, they were more anxious to obtain the testimony of conscience, than the tribute of popular praise. They accordingly erected no literary monument; but their memorial is engraved in the tabernacle of virtue, and must be held in everlasting remembrance.

In the cheerful walks of private and domestic life, Professor Hamilton was the best and the happiest of men. Retaining the simplicity of better times, when his public labours were ended, he mingled in the sports of his children; for, in innocence and integrity, he was himself a child. In the ardent moments of their youthful joy, when all the sensibilities of the heart are open, he seized the period of enthusiasm, and inspired into their glowing bosoms principles of the sublimest virtue.

Having, through the whole of life, laboured with unremitting attention to store his mind with knowledge, he continued his exertions till the latest period of infirmity and decline.

Happy, in the tender care and pious affection of a family trained to virtue, his last years were calm and tranquil. His affections unimpaired by age, and unseparated by absence, glowed with their first ardour; and he returned to his friends and his family that tenderness and love which they displayed towards him.

Living in the constant expectation of a blessed immortality, he at last resigned his spirit without a struggle, and without a pang, into the everlasting arms of the Great Author of Existence.

Mr Scheerer, a very celebrated violin player, from Vienna, who is making the tour of Europe, arrived in this city a few days ago.

We hear, that Mr Burns, the Ayrshire Bard, has composed an occasional Address for Mr Woods, to be delivered by that Gentleman to the Audience on his Benefit Night.

There is no modern Tragedy more admired than the *Sorrows of Werter*. The plot being founded on fact, we are more ready to sympathize in the affections of the dramatic personae; and we feel a refined luxury in subscribing our portion of woe to their distresses. That this pathetic and justly esteemed Tragedy is to be performed (for the first time) on Saturday, is a pleasing reflection; and we mention it, that admirers of dramatic merit may avail themselves of the intelligence.

We also congratulate Mrs Robinson on her judicious choice of a Benefit Play, and make no doubt of her receiving that support from the Edinburgh Audience which has been ever most liberally bestowed on real merit.

Saturday morning arrived in Leith roads the Royal George, revenue brig, with the Wanderer lugger of Flushing, which vessel she took off the coast on Friday. Her cargo, it is said, consists of 400 ankers of spirits, and 60 casks of tea.

Professor Playfair is appointed Representative from the University of Edinburgh, to the next General Assembly.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

BURGH ROYAL requests of you to tell the *Reformers*, that he has no objection, to another run from their Dram-major, because he beats handfully and well; (Vide *Mercury* Thursday and Saturday last); but as to *Mob*, with his marrow-bone and cleavers, he is only capable of making a senseless and abominable noise.—That two columns of your paper have been filled, without answering the question. The *Reformers* are accused of a sin against truth, and a contempt against the public, by asserting, "That their Reform does not affect the constitution of Parliament; and that the election of the Members was to remain untouched." That the Reformers have borrowed this political trick from the ministers of James VII. They professed to sell the constitution of Parliament sacred. All they did was, to put in magistrates and counsellors of their own chusing into the burghs, and were much surprised when the nation exclaimed against it.

One of the first things done by the Revolution

patriots was to accuse King James of insulting the judgment of the nation, and violating the laws, by "subverting the right of the Royal Burghs, the third estate of Parliament, imposing upon them not only magistrates, but also the whole town-council and clerks, contrary to the liberties and express charters, without pretence of sentence, surrender, or consent; so that the commissioners to Parliament being nominated by the magistrates and council, the King might as well in effect nominate that entire estate of Parliament." Claims of Right.

That the Reformers are closely copying the most arbitrary act of a prince they brand as a despot. James never asked for a charter, a surrender, a consent, a sentence, or any thing of that kind. Our Reformers have determined to give themselves a little trouble about these matters. They have never as yet bestowed a single thought upon them. Some explanation or apology is necessary, in the mean time, for their deviation from truth, for their attempt to impose upon the common sense of the public. They are not aware that their cause hinges upon this single point. The Reform in England was rejected upon the principle, that the constitution of Parliament was not to be touched. Now if the Reform *de facto* goes to affect that constitution, it is already judged of and rejected. John Bull's Reformers did not attempt to evade the wisdom of the nation by a childish alteration of words. Though their fever was high, it went off without dregs, and all is well again. The disease of *Sister Peg's Lads* has been of a different nature. They turned fond of nursing it, and the Reform, as it continues, is no other than the *Gleet of the Dissembler*.

ROYAL BOROUGH in our next.

Several other Essays under consideration.

State of the Thermometer since our last:

Saturday, April 7. 8 o'clock,	P. M.	38
Sunday, — 8 —	A. M.	38
— 8 —	P. M.	40
Monday, — 9. 8 —	A. M.	36

ORKNEY SHIPPING.

Sailed from Stromness.

March 23. Mary, Sherratt; Peggy, Cloye; Mary Anne, Peters, of and from London, for Davis's Straits.

Remain in said Harbour.

Molly of Peterhead, Brodie, from Leith, for Memel.

Jean of Aberdeen, Ganger, from Bristol, for Hull, with turpentine, ebony, and bone.

Charlotte of and for Belfast, Conway, from Rotterdam, with Geneva and wax-feed, &c. &c.

Katharine of and for Newry, Finlay, from Rotterdam with wax-feed and wire, &c.

Lady Frances of Leith, Young, from Larnach, for Stornoway, in ballast.

Corkum of and from Whitehaven, Tinsel, for Bowness, with iron ore.

WANTED.

A Woman capable of undertaking the charge of educating and Boarding Young Ladies in a considerable town in Scotland, situated in a plentiful and pleasant country, where good encouragement will be given to any woman properly qualified. It is needless for any person to offer themselves, whose character and conduct cannot bear the strictest enquiry, and who is not capable of teaching all the branches of useful and genteel education.

For further particulars, apply to the publisher of this paper.

WINE TRADE.

CHARLES ANDERSON, Lieutenant, late 98th regiment, having commenced business at Leith in the above branch, begs leave to inform his friends and the Public that he has it in his power to supply them with WINES of the first qualities, on the best terms.

Orders addressed to him at Leith, or Anderson, Douglas, and Co. merchants there, will be carefully executed.

Leith, April 9. 1787.

To be LET and entered to at Whitunday next,

THAT Lodging presently possessed by Miss Cunyngame, consisting of a large dining-room, two good bed-rooms, kitchen, cellar, and other conveniences, pleasantly situated in the middle of a garden at Laurieston, the foot of Milner's Lane.

REFORM of the Internal Government of the Royal Burghs.

ON the 5th of April current, JOHN MCCLANDISH of Wards, 1st elect of the Committee of Reform, at Whitehorn, took a protest against the Magistrates of Whitehorn, similar to that of Dunbarton, inserted in our last; to which Mr Anthony Donnan, eldest Bailie answered, That he had not signed any petition, or made any application to any member of Parliament to oppose Reform; upon which Mr McClandish protested, that any petition from the Magistrates or Councilors of the said Burgh of Whitehorn against Reform, if presented, was contrary to the inclination of the Burghs in general; and thereupon he asked and took instruments, &c.

BANFFSHIRE. GAMEDUTT.

A List of Certificateds issued in the county aforesaid, with respect to the said duty, between the 1st of July and 1st of August 1786, pursuant to an act of Parliament, granting a duty on such Certificateds.

Booker, Lieutenant Thomas, of the 53d regiment.

Duff, Lachlan, Esq; writer to the signet.

Life, Right Hon. Earl of.

Gordon, Sir Earnest of Park, Bart.

Hay, Andrew, Esq; of Mountlaurie.

Urquhart, James, Esq; jun. of Meldrum.

Crail, William, game-keeper to the Earl of Findlater.

Grant, John, forester to the Earl of Fife.

Harden, Mr John, servant to the Earl of Fife.

Stewart, Mr Thomas, game-keeper to Andrew Hay, Esq; of Mountlaurie.

Wilson, Mr John, game-keeper to the Earl of Findlater.

JAMES DUFF, Sheriff-Clerk.

By order of his Majesty's Commissioners for managing the Game-Duties. JOHN BRETTELL, Sec.

EDUCATION.

MR CHAPMAN, Minister of Kinfauns, some time ago, established a *Boarding School*, for educating a few young Gentlemen in the principles of the English, Latin, and French Languages; together with Writing, Arithmetic, and Geography. That he may have his pupils trained entirely according to his own plan of instruction, he wishes that they should be committed to his care from six to eight years of age.

The situation of Kinfauns is remarkably favourable to health; and Mr Chapman trusts, that the maternal tenderness children receive in his family will contribute both to their happiness, and the vigour of their constitution. Beside opening their minds with useful knowledge, he will particularly attend to the rectitude of their behaviour, and endeavour to impress them with a proper sense of Virtue and Religion. The success which has already attended his undertaking, induces him, now to employ a well qualified Assistant, in its further execution.

Board and Education, Six Guineas a Quarter.

For further particulars, letters may be addressed to Mr Chapman, Minister of Kinfauns, by Perth.

To be Exchanged or Sold,
SUBJECT on the north side of the Canongate, Edinburgh, viz.
1. A House and Shop in Campbell's Land, two years in back to run after Whitunday next, to Mr Dunville, at 5 l. per annum.
2. A House and Shop in same land, possessed by Mr Lundie, at 7 l. 7 s. per annum.
3. The First Storey in said land on lodging, consisting of six rooms and a kitchen, with closets, cellar and garrets, possessed by Mrs Forbes, at 12 l. 12 s. per annum.
4. The Second Storey in said land, same as above, with cellar and garrets, possessed by the Miss Hepburns, at 13 l. per annum.
5. A Back House within the close, consisting of four rooms a kitchen and cellar, with closets, up one stair, well lighted; being a very wide close, possessed by Mess. Mitchell and Macleod, at 5 l. per annum.
The above subjects are all at very moderate rents, and in good repair, and in a healthy situation. Any person who resides at or about Edinburgh, who may have a subject in or about Glasgow, may treat with James Muirhead Esq., Tron-gate Glasgow, who will either give or take the balance, upon clear rights and a fair valuation. Not to be repeated.

Sale of Lands in Dumfriesshire, AND NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 27th day of June 1787, between the hours of six and seven afternoon, the following Lots of the Estate of MAXWELLTON, belonging to Sir Robert Lawrie of Maxwellton, Baronet, formerly advertised, and remaining unsold:
LOT III. The lands of Gordieffon or Gordonston, consisting of about 182 acres, whereof 32 acres are arable and meadow grounds, and about 3 acres wood-land of considerable value. The lease of these lands is current to Whitunday 1799, and the yearly rent of them, including converted services, is 39 l. 7 s. They are held blench of the Crown.
LOT IV. The two-merk land of Craigenvey, and one-merk land of Blackmerk, consisting of about 830 acres, whereof upwards of 45 acres are arable or meadow ground. The rent of these lands, including converted casualties, is 42 l. 15 s. 10 d. and the tenant besides pays all public burdens. They are held of a subject superior, for payment of a trifling feu-duty.
LOT V. The three and a half-merk lands of Gillygappoch, and mill thereof; the one half of the two and a half-merk lands of Dunreagan, of old extent; and the half of the forty-shilling Templelands of Ingelstein in Glencairn. These lands compose the farms now called Hill and Burnfoot, and the mill and mill-lands of Gillygappoch. The farm of Hill consists of about 170 acres, whereof upwards of 83 acres are arable and meadow ground. The lease of this farm is current till Whitunday 1793, and the yearly rent is 46 l. 19 s. 4 d.
The farm of Burnfoot contains upwards of 145 acres, whereof about 45 acres are arable or meadow ground. The former rent of this farm was 42 l. It lies contiguous to the farm of Hill, and is at present possessed by the tenant of that farm from year to year, without any lease, at a rent of 26 l.
The mill and mill-lands of Gillygappoch are likewise possessed from year to year, without any lease. The present rent, including converted casualties, is 18 l. 15 s. The mill-lands consist of between four and five acres.
The arable lands contained in this lot are very valuable, and the pasture and meadow grounds remarkably good; and there is some wood upon this lot.
The three and a half-merk lands of Gillygappoch, and mill thereof, are held of a subject superior, for payment of a small feu-duty. The other lands in this lot are holden of the Crown.
LOT VII. The two and a half-merk lands of Craiglyrian, consisting of about 790 acres, whereof upwards of 17 acres are arable, and 8 acres meadow grounds.
The lands of Meikle and Little Laggans, and consisting of about 284 acres, whereof 69 acres are arable, and 9 acres meadow ground. The remainder is very good cattle pasture, and there is some wood upon these lands.
The lands of Craiglyrian and Laggans are set together under a lease current till Whitunday 1797. The yearly rent of them is 121 l. 18 s. Sterling. They are held of subjects superior, for payment of trifling feu-duties.
The lands of Craiglyrian and Laggans will be sold together in one lot, or separately in two parcels, as may be agreed on.
LOT VIII. The two merk and half-merk lands of Drumlof, containing upwards of 252 acres, whereof 30 acres are arable, and nearly 7 acres meadow ground. The remainder is sheep-pasture. The lease of this farm is current till Whitunday 1787. The present rent, including converted services and casualties, is 36 l. 11 s. and the lands are held of a subject superior, for payment of a small feu-duty.
LOT XI. The lands of Fleughlurg, consisting of 238 acres and upwards, whereof about 71 acres are arable, and 3 acres meadow ground. These lands are under a three years lease, which commenced at Whitunday 1786. The rent is 46 l. They are held of a subject superior, for payment of a trifling feu-duty.
All the above lands lie in the parish of Glencairn, and shire of Dumfriesshire, except the lands of Craigenvey and Blackmerk in lot 4th, which lie in the parish of Dunfries, in the same shire. The lands in general are well inclosed, and some of them subdivided. The estate of Maxwellton is valued in custom: so the valuation of the different lots above mentioned cannot at present be mentioned with certainty; but a scheme dividing the valuations is made up, upon principles which, it is thought, will be approved of.
The tenants of the whole lands above mentioned are valued, and will be sold along with the lands, excepting only the tenants of the lands in lot 4th, lying in the parish of Dunfries, which were valued so far back as the year 1634, and are exhausted, or nearly so, by the stipend paid to the minister.
The rental of the lands is in the hands of Commissary Goldie at Dumfriesshire. A copy of it, with the current leases, and the plans and measurement of the lands, together with the title-deeds, which are perfectly clear, and the articles of sale, are in the hands of William Campbell, writer to the signet, to whom any person inclining to purchase at the roup, or willing to make a private bargain, may apply for further particulars. The tenants will show the lands.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
The Creditors of the said Sir ROBERT LAWRIE of Maxwellton, Bart. are requested to lodge their grounds of debt, with their oaths of verity thereon, in the hands of William Campbell, writer to the signet, betwixt the 15th of May next; as an interim division of the prices of these parts of Sir Robert's estate already sold, is proposed to be made as soon thereafter as possible.

NOTICE
To the CREDITORS of JOHN LEGGATE, Malturer and Corn Dealer at Newmill of Tullybody.
ALEXANDER LITTLEJOHN, writer in Stirling, who was yesterday chosen interim factor to the said John Leggate's sequestrated estate, hereby intimates to his Creditors in general, That Friday the 11th day of May next, at four o'clock afternoon, is fixed as the general meeting for choosing a Trustee, in terms of the statute, within the Coffeehouse of Stirling; and that the Sheriff of Clackmannanshire has appointed Thursday next the 12th instant, and the three successive Thursdays, for the public examination of the bankrupt, his family, and others acquainted with his business, within the Court-house at Alloa.—Of both which, all concerned will take notice.
Stirling, April 7, 1787. ALEX. LITTLEJOHN.

EDINBURGH. Printed for and by JOHN ROBERTSON, and Sold at the Printing-house in the Old Fishmarket Close, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in—
This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday:—Price, a single Paper 3 d.—1 l. 17 s. 6 d. yearly when called for.—2 l. & 6 d. delivered in Town—and 2 l. 6 s. 6 d. sent by Post

M A G O G
WILL cover this season at Haggerstone, near Berwick upon Tweed.—Bred Mares three guineas, half bred and common Mares one guinea and a half, and half-a-crown to the groom. The money to be paid before the mares are taken away.
N. B. Good Grads, and proper care taken of them.

A Meeting of the Trustees for putting
into execution, the laws respecting the Turnpike Roads and Coldstream Bridge, in the county of Berwick, is to be held at Cornhill, in the county of Durham, in the house of Mr Kerr vintner, upon Tuesday the 8th day of May next.
N. B. As there is business of importance to be laid before the Meeting, it is expected the Trustees will attend by ten o'clock.

NOTICE
To the CREDITORS of ADAM MUZE, Esq; of Livingston.
As a dividend is to be made at Whitunday next among the said Creditors, they are desired immediately to give in their grounds of debt, and oaths of verity, to John Hunter, writer to the signet, that the scheme of division may be prepared, otherwise they will be excluded from their share of the dividend.

Creditors at Inverness.
A Meeting of the Creditors of CHARLES ALEXANDER, Merchant in Inverness, being held at Inverness on the 2d current, creditors, or their deors, to the extent of 620 l. appeared, out of a list of 753 l. 16 s. when it was resolved, that another meeting should be held at Inverness on the 23d current, and that the sale of the said Charles Alexander's subjects should proceed on Friday the 27th, under regulations to be established at the next meeting.—Of which intimation is given to all concerned.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 16th May 1787, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon,
The House, Offices, and Garden on the north side of the High Street of Musselburgh, possessed by Mrs Scott.

In the house there are eight rooms and a kitchen, a number of closets, three of which will contain beds, a garret over the whole, with a pantry, and wine cellar fitted up within the house.
The offices consist of a coal cellar, two beer cellars, brew-house, stable, and hay-loft; and at the bottom of the garden which leads to the river, there is a coach house and washing-house, with a copper fixed, and a pipe of soft water brought into it.
There is also a pump well at the house.
The whole are in the best repair, and will be shown every Monday and Thursday from eleven to two o'clock.
The articles of roup and title-deeds may be seen in the hands of Hugh Corrie writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

Furnished Country House.
To be LET Furnished, for one or two years, from Whitunday next.
THE HOUSE of ERSKINE, with the Office Houses, Gardens, and Pleasure Ground. The house is fit for the reception of any gentleman's family, and is delightfully situated upon the river Clyde, about twelve miles below Glasgow. The gardens are stocked with fruit trees of the best kinds. The turnpike road between Glasgow and Greenock passes within half a mile of the house.
A tenant may be supplied with whatever grass fields may be wanted.
The premises will be shown by Mr James Dickson at Erskine house; and from him, or Mr Erskine, clerk to the signet, Edinburgh, further particulars may be got.

FARMS TO LET.
TO be LET upon Grasslands, and for such term of years as shall be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitunday 1788, the following FARMS, all lying in the county of Peebles, viz.

Parish of STOBO.		
Farms.	Possessors.	Rent.
EASTER HAPPREW,	James Gibson,	131 0 0
WESTER HAPPREW,	John Alexander,	158 0 0
Parish of NEWLANDS.		
NETHER DROCHIL,	Thomas Hall,	78 0 0
OVER DROCHIL,	Robert Symington,	43 0 0
WHITESIDE,	James Murray,	109 0 0
FLEMINGTON MILL,	James Murray,	90 0 0
Parish of PEEBLES.		
EDSTON,	{Alex. Horsburgh}	149 0 0
JEDDERFIELD,	{and John Salton,}	18 4 0
Parish of LYNE.		
LYNE and HAWLYNE,	Alexander Gray,	94 4 4
HAMILDEAN,	Alexander Gray,	71 5 0

N. B. The three last mentioned farms may be entered to at Whitunday first 1787.
Such persons as incline to become tacksmen of any of the above farms, will please give in their proposals to John Tait, writer to the signet, Park Place, Edinburgh; and none of the offers will be made public, excepting such as shall be accepted of.

N. B. The farms will be shown by John Hunter in Peebles, baron-officer of the estates.

TO BE SOLD,
Furnished or Unfurnished,
THE HOUSE possessed by and belonging to Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk, with the coach-house, Stables, and other offices, including the Gateway, consisting of four rooms, through which gateway the principal entry to the house is.

The house, which is genteel, and adapted to accommodate a large family, is agreeably situated in the centre of a large garden, neatly laid out, through which there are two entries, one to Scott's Close, the other to Argyle-Square; which last may be made a commodious coach-entry, and easy access to the South Bridge. There is also a large leaden cistern and water-pipe in the back-court, with many other conveniences. The house to be seen every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from twelve to two o'clock. For further particulars, apply to Mr Isaac Grant writer to the signet.

Sale of Lands in the county of Stirling.
TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Friday the 29th day of June next, to begin at one o'clock afternoon.
The Lands of TORWOOD; also these detached FARMS, called CRAWNEST, LOCHS, and BELLSDYKE, all lying in the parishes of Larbert and Airth, and county of Stirling.

The situation of Torwood is remarkably beautiful, commanding a delightful and most extensive prospect, and there are a great quantity of valuable trees of various kinds upon the lands. There is a part of the Torwood of considerable value, lying to the north of the road, leading from Falkirk to Stirling, which is held few of the proprietor of Torwood, and is now in non-entry, so that the purchaser will be entitled to an entry from the vassal.—The soil of the other farms is extremely good, and their vicinity to Carron Works greatly encreases their value.

The lands of Torwood, and each of the farms, will be put up to roup separately.
For further particulars apply to John Dundas, clerk to the signet.
William Lewis, at the house of Canonhall, will show the grounds.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the King's Arms Inn, Ayr, on Friday the 13th of April next, between the hours of four and five o'clock afternoon,
THAT back Tenement of Houses,

with the half of the Yard, Close, and Pertinents, sometime belonging to and possessed by Mr Roger Kerr, Comptroller of the Customs at Ayr, and now possessed by William Currie and John Riddell, lying on the west side of the street of Ayr, near the Meal-market.

This Tenement is very low rented.—It is large, the access to it from the Street easy, and the yard contiguous.

James Neil of Shaw, near Ayr, will inform as to particulars; and William McFarlane, writer to the signet, James' Court, Edinburgh, will conclude a private sale any time before the roup.

Sale of the House and Parks of Dalry.

TO be SOLD by Private Bargain,
The House and Parks of DALRY, situated about half a mile west of the city of Edinburgh. The parks consist of about 24 acres of very rich ground, exclusive of one acre which has been fenced out at 9 l. yearly, the feuduty of which is to be sold along with the lands. The house consists of three stories; in the first or ground storey there is a very good dining-room, a small room off it, and a range of very good cellars. In the second storey there is a large drawing-room, and three bed-rooms, with closets; and in the third storey there is a large room for a library, and three bed-rooms, with closets. Without the house is a kitchen, with two very good servants rooms over it, and two cellars, one for coals, the other for ashes. The offices consist of a coach-house, stables for 10 or 12 horses, and a byre, with hay-lofts, and servants apartments over them. These subjects hold of the Crown, for payment of a feu-duty of about 4 s. yearly. They are liable to no public burdens excepting the land-tax, and about 4 s. yearly of stipend; and they have right to a family seat in the body of the West Church, and to a seat for servants in the gallery.

John Tait writer to the signet, Park Place, is empowered to conclude a bargain, and will inform as to further particulars.

The premises will be shown upon applying at the house of Dalry, from twelve to three o'clock every day.

Inn or Stage at Dalnacardoch to Let.

THE well-known frequented INN, built under the direction of the late Board of Trustees for managing the Forfeited Estates at Dalnacardoch, part of the estate of Lochgarry, being the next stage on the great military road from Blair of Athol to Inverness, with the Farm, Inclosures, and Hill-pasture thereto belonging, are to be LET for such a number of years as can be agreed upon. The tenant's entry to commence at Whitunday first, when the same becomes void by the voluntary removal of the widow of the late tenant.

This stage is so well frequented and known to all travellers to the north of Scotland by the Highland road, for its many conveniences and accommodation by the complete and elegant manner in which the house and square of offices have been built and finished with stone and lime and slated roof, at a high expense, and also the stone-inclosures, that it may be deemed superfluous to give any pompous description either of the situation or accommodation for travellers and Noblemen and Gentlemen who resort to it, even from England, during the shooting season, as well as the great extent and range of pasture ground for enabling the possessor to hold a stock of black cattle and sheep. And therefore it becomes only necessary to say in general, that it is perhaps one of the completest and best accommodated of any of the Highland stages in the north of Scotland. And as the proprietor is desirous to have a person properly qualified to occupy such a place, so as to keep up the character of the Stage, and give satisfaction to travellers, this public intimation is made.

Persons intending to offer will please apply to William Macdonald writer to the signet, Prince's Street, Edinburgh, or to Alexander Stewart, at Miln-town of Drumchaine, the factor.

Sale of Lands in Linlithgowshire.

TO be SOLD within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon the 13th day of April, at six o'clock afternoon,
The Lands of BORMY, alias BALVORMY, with the teinds, parsonage, and vicarage in the parish and sheriffdom of Linlithgow, consisting of about 339 Scots acres, whereof 21 are planted. The whole are inclosed and subdivided into 15 inclosures, with stone dykes and sunk fences, excepting a few acres called the Glete, possessed by the Rev. Mr Oliver.

The lands lie within two miles of Linlithgow and Bathgate, and within one mile of coal, and a quarter of a mile of a lime draw-kiln.

There are two lime quarries, and lime-stone in other parts of the lands; also a good free stone quarry.

There are no tacks on the lands; the grass parks are let from year to year. The lands in the proprietor's possession may be entered to at Martinmas, or the separation of the crop.

The grounds may be greatly improved at a moderate expense, as little more has hitherto been done than the inclosing and planting.

The conditions of sale, title-deeds, and the plan of the estate, will be shown by John Gray writer to the signet, who has power to sell by private bargain; and the grounds will be shown by James Binnie at Bormy.

Lands in East Lothian.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 4th day of July next, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon,
The Lands of LAVEROCKLAW, lying in the parish of Gladsmuir, and shire of Haddington, on the great road between Edinburgh and Haddington, being 14 miles from the former and two and an half from the latter. This farm consists of near an hundred acres, all arable, is situate in a rich populous country, commands a beautiful prospect of the Firth of Forth, and is well fitted for a gentleman's seat.—The lands are capable of great improvement, and the tack will be out to the purchaser in little more than a twelve-month. They are let at present at the very low rent of 30 l. Sterling per annum, but a very considerable rise may be expected to put them on a footing with like lands in the neighbourhood.

The price will be allowed to remain in the hands of the purchaser, on proper security, if agreeable.
For further particulars apply to John Moir writer to the signet, who has powers to conclude a private bargain.

Sale of Lands in Linlithgowshire.

TO be SOLD, under the authority of a decree of the Right Hon. the Lords of Council and Session, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 13th day of June next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,
The Lands and Barony of BLACKCRAIG, and Lands of WESTER BINNY, otherwise BIN-HALL, and others, lying in the parishes of Ecclefechain and Linlithgow, of 476 l. 9 s. 1 d. Sterling yearly rent, free of King's cess, and all other public burdens. These lands hold blench of the Crown. The valued rent thereof is 129 l. 13 s. 4 d. Scots. They consist of 803 Scots acres, mostly arable in property, besides the superiority of 109 acres held feu of the estate, which lies compact together, and a great part thereof inclosed, and capable of improvement, being within a few miles of Linlithgow and Bathgate.

The title-deeds are clear, and may be seen, together with a rental and plan of the estate, and the conditions of sale, in the hands of Thomas Tod, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, who has power to treat for a private sale.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,
THE DIANA,
A NEW SHIP,
JAMES CAMPBELL, for JAMES RITCHIE Master,
Now lying at Miller's Wharf, taking in goods for Leith, and all places adjacent in the Firth of Forth, deliverable at Leith, will sail the 16th current.

FOR CHARLESTOWN IN SOUTH CAROLINA
The Ship JAMAICA
(British built)
ARCHIBALD MALCOLM Master,

Will be ready to receive goods at Greenock on the 7th April, and to sail about the 10th May.

For Wilmington in North Carolina.
THE BRIGANTINE DILIGENT, (British registered) JOHN KEAN Master, will be ready to receive goods at Greenock on the 15th, and to sail the 25th April.

For freight or passage in these vessels apply to Samuel and Robert Anderson of Edinburgh; James Robertson, Merchant Bank, Glasgow; or Archibald Fleming in Greenock. March 21, 1787.

FOR HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, AND NEW BRUNSWICK,
THE SHIP RUBY,
WILLIAM ROBERTSON Master,

Now ready to receive goods on board at Greenock, and will sail by the 20th April 1787.

The Ruby is a fine British built ship, about 400 tons burden, has excellent accommodation for passengers, and is intended as a constant trader betwixt Nova Scotia and Greenock.

For freight or passage apply to Mr Alexander Smith in Aberdeen; Mr Alexander Warrand, Glasgow; or to Hunter, Robertson, and Co. Greenock.

N. B. Wanted, for a Gentleman's Family in Nova Scotia, a MAN SERVANT that can tend table, assist in the family, and underlands something of a kitchen garden; and a MAID SERVANT for domestic service.—Both to be engaged for two years, their passage paid, and good wages given;—but none need apply that are not well recommended.

Women Servants, of good character, will find great encouragement in Nova Scotia. Such as cannot pay their passage will be indentured for one year, and have liberty to find matters for themselves when they arrive at Halifax.

House Carpenters and Young Men acquainted with farming will find good encouragement.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of Col. ALEXANDER STEWART.

MONEY being prepared for paying the debts of Col. Alexander Stewart of Alesa at Whitunday next, the creditors are therefore desired to give in their grounds of debt, with their oaths of verity thereon, to Mr David Ruffel, accountant in Edinburgh, or John Hunter, writer to the signet, betwixt the 15th of May next, that matters may be prepared for their payment; no interest will be allowed them after the said term of Whitunday next.

Sale of Houses in Fishrow.

TO be SOLD in the house of Andrew Roddie, vicar in Musselburgh, upon Friday the 20th day of April next, betwixt the hours of twelve noon and two afternoon, That TENEMENT of LAND, consisting of two days and garrets, lying on the north side and fronting the high street of the village of Fishrow; with the Bake-house, Lath, Stable, Barn, and other offices behind the same; and Yards, or Area to the north thereof; all as presently possessed by Alexander Cockburn, baker.

The title-deeds, (which are clear) and articles of roup, are in the hands of Richard Prentice, solicitor at law, Heriot's Bridge, to whom application may be made for particulars.

Sheep Farms, or Grazings, to Let.

TO LET on Lease, for any number of years that can be agreed upon, from Whitunday next, Four excellent SHEEP FARMS or GRAZINGS, viz. The Lands of SWANSLATTER, RETLANDS, FERTICORT, and ALMY, lying in the country called Arifail, along the side of Lochmorar, near the sea-coast and county of Inverness. These Farms are remarkably well adapted for Sheep, and have possessions of great extent, near the sea, having abundance of heath and grass, and never subject to deep falls of snow, which seldom in that country remains for any time on the ground; and may be let together, or in separate lots or farms, as officers incline; though, as the lands lie in a stretch along the side of Lochmorar and contiguous, well answer best to be let in one lot.

Any persons wishing for a lease of such grazings, may apply to Hector Macdonald at Mr Macdonald's, writer to the signet, Prince's Street, Edinburgh, who will inform as to the rent and other particulars; and Donald Chisholm in Arifail will show the farms.

Lands in Aberdeenshire.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, on Friday the 10th day of August, in the New Inn of Aberdeen at five o'clock afternoon.

The Lands and Estates of PREMNAY and LIKLYHEAD, in the parish of Premnay and shire of Aberdeen, holding of the Crown, and whereof the free yearly rent, converting the virtual at only 10 s. per boll is 800 l. 1 s. 1 d. Sterling. They lie contiguous in the heart of a pleasant and populous country, where there is plenty of game, and a trouting river.

The lands are of great extent, and remarkably well accommodated with inexhaustible moss, and abundance of pasture. The climate is early, the soil naturally is rich, fertile, and substantial as any in the county of Aberdeen; and the fields, which are beautiful, are now all under a regular course of infield culture and management. The farm-houses are in general in good condition, and some of them covered with slate. There is a complete right to the teinds, which are all valued, and the minister's stipend was lately augmented. All the marches are clear.

This valuable property will be exposed either altogether at 18,000 l. Sterling, or in the two following lots, viz.—1. The Mains and Manor-place of Liklyhead, the Lands of Auchleven, Millbiggen, Clayford, Dikeno-k, Kirkland, Broadford, Burnend, Redrig, Weltbiggen, and part of New-ton of Premnay, with the mill of Auchleven, and millwaters, whereof the free rent is 505 l. 4 s. 7 d. And, 2dly, The Lands of Barns or Netherhall, Milntown of Barns, Kirkland of Premnay, Buryhillcock, Daies, and part of New-ton of Premnay, with the mill of Barns and millwaters, whereof the free rent is 294 l. 16 s. 10 d. Sterling. Each of these lots affords a freehold qualification in the county. Upon the 1st of August there is wood to the value of above 700 l. Sterling; and this lot will be let up at 11,615 l. Sterling.

The whole estate of Overhall is allotted to the mill of Barns in Lot 1; and the upset-price of this lot is to be 678 l. Sterling.

The articles of roup, rentals, and title-deeds, which are unexceptionable, will be shown by John Gordon, Esq; of Craig, or George Moir, Esq; of Scotland, at Aberdeen; and on pieces of the rentals and articles by Andrew Stuart Junr, writer to the signet at Edinburgh. Mr Gordon, at the house of Liklyhead will show the lands.